# JASPER MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY
# Jasper, Indiana

# 2004 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

**The following information, regarding your drinking water, is provided to you by the Jasper Water Utility. The information includes details about the quality of the water you drink and some of the health related factors we monitor on your behalf. During 2004, your water met EPA and state drinking water health standards.**

**Water Source and Treatment**

The Jasper Water Utility water supply is drawn from the Patoka River.

All water is chemically treated with alum and lime to aid in settling out particulate matter and then filtered. Chlorine is added to kill harmful bacteria. Fluoride is added to aid in dental health. Potassium permanganate and activated carbon is sometimes added in the treatment process to aid in improving taste.

**Water Quality Protection and Testing**

In compliance with State and Federal requirements all water is tested regularly to assure the quality for all consumers. The data included herein is a summary to provide you full information on the water you use.

Testing is done for the clarity of the water, known as “turbidity,” potential contaminants in the Patoka River water brought in for treatment, and for compounds which could be created in treatment. Testing also is done in the distribution system and selected homes to assure that chlorine levels are kept up and that lead and copper levels are kept low for the consumer.

Chlorination to kill bacteria assures safe water. However, if some organics are present the chlorine can create new compounds known as trihalomethanes (TTHM’s). To date treatment has been able to minimize the creation of TTHM’S and there has not been a problem in your Jasper water.

**ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (E. P. A.) is charged with the responsibility of setting limits for contaminants in drinking water. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management, acting on behalf of the U. S. E. P. A., oversee’s all public water supplies in the State of Indiana. Additional information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hot Line at 1-800-426-4791.

Cryptosporidium is a protozoan bacterium that is found in surface waters. It can cause gastrointestinal problems including acute diarrhea, abdominal pain, vomiting, and fever. Healthy individuals are in minimal danger from these bacteria; however, it can be life threatening to people infected with HIV or AIDS. There currently is no standard set for these bacteria. The new treatment facilities include deep filtration to assure that problems with these bacteria are prevented.

Lead and copper can be a concern, especially in older homes where either lead pipes or copper pipes with lead solder may be a source. Since lime is one of the chemicals used for treatment, most plumbing is coated with a protective layer of lime. This will prevent either lead or copper from going into the water. Testing has not shown this to be a problem in the Jasper system.

**Jasper Water Utility**

The Jasper Water Utility is managed by the Jasper Utility Service Board which meets at 7:00 P. M. on the third Monday of each month at City Hall. Additional information may be obtained by calling Mr. Michael Oeding, Water Manager at 812-482-5252

**2004 Quality Violations**

No violations of water quality were recorded in 2004.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT DATA

# JASPER MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY
# JASPER, INDIANA
## AVERAGE WATER QUALITY DATA
## 2004

**INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

| | MCL MG/L | MCLG MG/L | TEST RESULTS MG/L | MAJOR SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antimony | 0.0060 | 0.0060 | <0.0030 | PETROLEUM REFINERYS, FIRE RETARDANTS, CERAMICS, ELECTRONICS & SOLDER |
| Arsenic | 0.0500 | 0.0500 | <.005 | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS, RUNNOFF FROM ORCHARDS,GLASS & ELECTRONICS PRODUCTION WASTE |
| Asbestos | 7MFL | 7MFL | 0.0400 | DECAY OF ASBESTOSCEMENT WATER MAINS, EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| Barium | 2.0000 | 2.0000 | 0.0230 | DISCHARGE OF DRILLING WASTES, METAL REFINERIES, & EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| Beryllium | 0.0040 | 0.0040 | <.001 | METAL REFINERIES,COAL BURNING FACTORIES, ELECTRICAL, AEROSPACE AND DEFENSE INDUSTRIES |
| Cadmium | 0.0050 | 0.0050 | <.002 | CORROSION OF GALVANIZED PIPE, METAL REFINERIES, WASTE BATTERIES, PAINT &NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| Chromium | 0.1000 | 0.1000 | <.003 | STEEL & PULO MLLS, AND NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| Copper | 1.3000 | 1.3000 | 0.0155 | HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING, NATURAL DEPOSITS, AND WOOD PRESERVATIVES |
| Cyanide(Free) | 0.2000 | 0.2000 | <.005 | STEEL, PLASTIC &FERTILIZER FACTORIES |
| Fluoride | 4.0000 | 4.0000 | 1.0200 | NATURAL DEPOSITS, FERTILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORIES |
| Lead | 0.0150 | 0.0000 | <0.0010 | HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING & NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| Mercury | 0.0020 | 0.0020 | <0.0002 | NATURAL DEPOSITS, REFINERIES, FACTORIES, LANDFILLS & CROPLAND RUNOFF |
| Nitrate | 10.0000 | 10.0000 | 1.1700 | FERTILIZER RUNOFF, SEPTIC TANKS, SEWAGE, & NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| Nitrite | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 0.0100 | FERTILIZER RUNOFF, SEPTIC TANKS, SEWAGE, & NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| Selenium | 0.0500 | 0.0500 | <0.0020 | PETROLEUM, & METAL REFINERIES, NATURAL DEPOSITS & MINES |
| Thallium | 0.0020 | 0.0005 | <0.0020 | LEACHATE FROM ORE SITES, ELECTRONICS, GLASS, AND DRUG FACTORIES |
| Nickel | 0.1000 | | <.003 | METAL FINISHING INDUASTRIES & NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| Sodium | no mcl | | 3.1000 | ROAD SALT, SEPTIC TANKS, SEWAGE, & NATURAL DEPOSITS |

**RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS**

| | MCL pCi/l | Results pCi/l |
|---|---|---|
| Gross Beta | 50.00 | 5.70 |
| Gross Alpha | 15.00 | 2.20 |
| Radium 228 | 5.00 | 0.30 |

**SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

| | MCL UG/L | MCLG UG/L | TEST UG/L |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,4-D | 70 | 70 | <7 |
| 2,4,5-TP | 50 | 50 | <1 |
| Acrylamide | TT | 0 | - |
| Alachlor | 2 | 0 | <0.2 |
| Atrazine | 3 | 3 | <.1 |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | ..2 | 0 | <0.02 |
| Carbofuran | 40 | 40 | <4 |
| Chloridane | 2 | 0 | <0.2 |
| Dalapon | 200 | 200 | <10 |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate | 400 | 400 | <40 |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 6 | 0 | <0.6 |
| Dibromochloropropane | ..2 | 0 | <0.02 |
| Dinoseb | 7 | 7 | <0.5 |
| Diquat | 20 | 20 | <2 |
| Dioxin | ..03 | 0 | ND |
| Endothall | 100 | 100 | <10 |
| Endrin | 2 | 2 | <0.2 |
| Epichlorohydrin | TT | 0 | - |
| Ethylene dibromide | ..05 | 0 | <0.04 |
| Glyphosate | 700 | 700 | <70 |
| Heptachlor | ..4 | 0 | <0.04 |
| Hepticlor epoxide | ..2 | 0 | <0.02 |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 1 | 0 | <0.1 |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 50 | 50 | <5 |
| Lindane | ..2 | ..2 | <0.02 |
| Methoxychlor | 40 | 40 | <4.00 |
| Oxamyl | 200 | 200 | <20 |
| PCBs | ..5 | 0 | <.5 |
| Pentachlorophenol | 1 | 0 | <0.1 |
| Picloram | 500 | 500 | <10 |
| Simazine | 4 | 4 | <.4 |
| Toxaphene | 3 | 0 | <1 |

**CLARITY**

| | MCL | TEST RESULTS |
|---|---|---|
| TURBIDITY (NTU) - AVERAGE | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| - MAXIMUM | | 0.25 |
| - MINIMUM | | 0.05 |
| PERCENTAGE MEETING MCL | | 100.00% |

**MICROBIOLOGICAL TESTS ( PERCENT POSITIVE)**

| | MCL | POSITIVE TESTS | SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coliform | 5.00% | 0.00% | NATURALLY PRESENT |

**VIOLATIONS OF MCL'S IN 2004** **NONE**

**TEST RESULTS ARE GENERALLY IN MG/L IS MILLIGRAMS PER LITER WHICH IS THE SAME AS ONE POUND PER MILLION POUNDS OR ONE PENNY PER $10,000**

**< MEANS LESS THAN THE NUMBER SHOWN TO ITS RIGHT**
**> MEANS MORE THAN THE NUMBER SHOWN TO ITS RIGHT**
**≥ MEANS EQUAL TO OR MORE THAN THE NUMBER ON THE RIGHT**

**"MCL" MEANS MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL**

**"ND" MEANS NONE DETECTED**

**"Pcl/L " MEANS PICO CURIES PER LITER**

**"NTU" MEANS NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNITS**

**"MFL" MEANS MILLION FIBERS PER LITER**

**"UG/L" MEANS MICROGRAMS PER LITER**

**"MRDL" MEANS MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL**

**"TT" IS AN ABREVIATION FOR TREATMENT TECHNIQUE WHERE A PROCESS MAY BE REQUIRED FOR A PARTICULAR COMTAMINANT**

**"Max.RAA" MEANS MAXIMUM RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE**

**DISINFECTANT**

| MRDL MG/L | MRDLG MG/L | TEST RESULTS MG/L | | SOURCE DISINFECTANT USED |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 4 | Max. | 2.2 | CHLORINE |
| | | Min. | .27 | |
| | | Max.RAA | 1.05 | |

**TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON**

| MCL | MCLG | AVERAGE | SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.000 | ≥1.000 | 1.2600 | Naturally present |

TOC levels should be 1.0 or greater on a yearly average

**VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

| | MCL MG/L | TEST MG/L | SOURCES |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benzene | 0.00500000 | ND | FACTORIES, GAS STORAGE & LANDFILLS |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 0.00500000 | ND | CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES |
| Chlorobenzene | 0.10000000 | ND | AGRICULTUREAL & CHEMICAL FACORIES |
| o-Dichlorobenzene | 0.60000000 | ND | CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES |
| p-Dichlorobenzene | 0.07500000 | ND | CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 0.00500000 | ND | CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 0.00700000 | ND | CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.07000000 | ND | CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.10000000 | ND | CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES |
| Dichloromethane | 0.00500000 | ND | PHARMACEUTICAL & CHEMICAL FACTORIES |
| 1,2- Dichloropropane | 0.00500000 | ND | CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES |
| Ethhylbenzene | 0.70000000 | ND | PETROLEUM REFINERIES |
| Styrene | 0.10000000 | ND | RUBBER & PLASTIC FACTORIES |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 0.00500000 | ND | DRY CLEANING & LEACHING FROM PVC |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 0.07000000 | ND | TEXTILE FINISHING FACTORIES |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 0.20000000 | ND | METAL DEGREASING |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 0.00500000 | ND | CHEMICAL INDUSTIRES |
| Trichloroethylene | 0.00500000 | ND | METAL DEGREASING |
| TTHMs | 0.08000000 | 0.048 | WATER TREATMENT BYPRODUCT |
| Toluene | 1.00000000 | ND | PETROLEUM FACTORIES |
| Vinyl Chloride | 0.00200000 | ND | PLASTIC FACTORIES |
| Xylenes | 10.00000000 | ND | PETROLEUM & CHEMICAL FACTORIES |
| HAA5 | 0.0600000 | 0.0330 | WATER TREATMENT BYPRODUCT |